or. 111.7

later period.

. EDITOR

The Columbian Star,

TION IN THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,

NORTH E STREET,

WASHINGTON CITY.

Any person, for obtaining five responsible

eribers, shall be entitled to the Star gratis.

Communications intended for publication in

Communications.

For the Columbian Star.

nicans, who had undertaken the manage-

ent of this plot, conveyed himself secret-

into Jetzer's cell, and about midnight

nded with howling dogs, and seeming to

bw fire from his nostrils, by the means of

box of combustibles which he held near

oached Jetzer's bed, told him that he was

laying aside his monastic habit; that

me; adding, at the same time, that, by

ory, accompanied with horrible cries and

tle wits he had, and engaged him to pro-

se to do all that was in his power to de-

ver the Dominican from his torment. Up-

this, the impostor told him, that nothing

ich as the discipline of the whip, perform-

during eight days by the whole monas-

one crucified in the chapel during mass,

uld contribute to his deliverance. He

ided that the performance of these mor-

fications would draw down upon Jetzer

peculiar protection of the Blessed Vir-

and concluded by saying, that he

oner come, than Jetzer gave an account

this apparition to the rest of the con-

ent, who all unanimously advised him to

dergo the discipline that was enjoined up-

him; and every one consented to bear

e convent, while the four friars that ma-

inpous manner, the miracle of this appa-

mouth. In this frightful form he ap-

peared to him in a horrid figure, sur-

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d Ale Bottles.

MENT T. COOTE, reque er or Ale, by Alexande deliver them to him, or an out seeing the written a Coote, authorising the c

very, Jan. 21.

ton Brewery. LEMENT T. COOT rding Houses, and Private plied with genuine Sh

nvenience of their friend commission Rooms of Mr. I y attended to.

r's Tobacco.

y of Barbour's Unmedicate of John Duckworth, Per

LUABLE MEDICINE.

s Cough Drops

elegant Baleam bids fair d in its merits, for Consul ly venture to assert, that a gained so much credit ins is composition; scarcel y be removed by the ti ing lately used it in seste the most surprising success by the most skilful Ph ificates of its efficacy

that my wife has, for so bled with a violent course different things with ps, from the use of which she found great relief, we by left her, and she have JOHN W. JENKIS. 29, 1819.

fore me. JOSEPH D. MONELL der of the City of Hud whom this may conce do certify, that I took tter part of the year 181 int cough and difficulty very distressing till Ip Mellen's Couch D my cough, and party ANNAH BARTO fe of Mr. Joseph B

hat, in June 1818, 1) sing cough, pain in n the lungs, and its 9, which confined imes to my bed; I. thought; but all in a make trial of Dr. nich gave me imme rength, and restoria n to all that are

l'ING, ESCRIPTION.

BIAN OFFICE

om his confessor. In this, and some subient scenes (the detail of whose enornities, for the sake of brevity, we shall here omit,) the impostor talked much to tzer of the Dominican order, which he id was peculiarly dear to the Blessed Virthe added, that the Virgin knew her- Six, off to be conceived in original sin; that e doctors who taught the contrary were purgatory; that the Blessed Virgin ab-

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1824. A COMMITTER OF THE GENERAL CON-VENTION OF THE DAPTIST DENOMINAadorn the statue of the Virgin in the great effect of it. festivals; the little images, that on these TERMS .- Three dollars per annum, if paid in ance, or within six months after subscribfour dollars, should payment be deferred Advertisements by the square, 50 cents, for ery succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

RELIGION

that passed through a pulley over Jetzer's ject : head, rose up and down, and danced about the pretended Virgin to increase the delusion. The Virgin thus equipped, addressed a long discourse to Jetzer, in which, among other things, she told him, that she was conceived in original sin, though she remained but a short time under that blemish. She gave him, as a miraculous proof of her presence, a host, or consecrated wafer, Columbian Star, should be addressed to MES D. KNOWLES, the editor: Letters on siness, to John S. Mernan, the publisher, which turned from white to red in a moment and after various visits, in which the greatest enormities were transacted, the virgin prior told Jetzer that she would give him * Profits of the work sacred to the cause of as she had done before to St. Lucia and St. Catharine. Accordingly she took his hand by force, and stuck a large nail through it, torment. The next night this masculine The tragedy, of which the following is to soften the wound, and gave Jetzer a soaccount, was acted at Bern, just before porific draught, which had in it the blood dawn of the glorious reformation that of an unbaptized child, some grains of leased mankind from the shackles of the pal hierarchy. As it gives us an exhibin of the ignorance and superstition that all which, with some stupifying and poisongned among the lower ranks, and of the pious frauds practised by the Romish the prior with magic ceremonies, and a soergy, during the dark ages, the narration lemn dedication of himself to the devil in ay not be uninterestirg to many of your hope of his succour. This draught threw of the gospel. the poor wretch into a sort of lethargy, during which the monks imprinted on his body The stratagem in question was the conmence of a rivalship between the Francans and the Dominicans, and more esawakened, he found, to his unspeakable joy, cially of their controversy concerning the nuculate Conception of the Virgin Mary. last to fancy himself a representative of e former maintained, that she was born hout the blemish of original sin; the Christ in the various parts of his passion. ter asserted the contrary. The doctrine He was, in this state, exposed to the ad-

the Franciscans, in an age of darkness d superstition, could not but be popular; the convent, to the great mortification of the data sation, there was not only an express command respecting every thing to be done, but an ability to secure the end, whether d hence the Dominicans lost ground from Franciscans. The Dominicans gave him it respected the fruits of the womb, or the y to day. To support the credit of their some other draughts, that threw him into fruits of the carth.

der, they resolved, at a chapter held at mpsen, in the year 1504, to have recourse mpsen, in the year 1504, to have recourse one of Merry and another of baptism to those only who make a creditative interest of the wonto, or the wonto, fictitious visions and dreams, in which two images, one of Mary, and another of e people at that time had an easy faith; the child Jesus; the former of which had they determined to make Bern the tears painted on its cheeks in a lively manne of their operations. A person named ner. The little Jesus asked his mother by zer, who was extremely simple, and means of this voice, (which was that of the uch inclined to austerities, and who had prior,) why she wept? and she answered, ken their habit, as a lay-brother, was osen as the instrument of the delusions ey were contriving. One of the four Do-

that her tears were owing to the impious manner in which the Franciscans attributed to her the honour that was due to him, in saying that she was conceived and born without sin. "The apparitions, false prodigies, and abominable stratagems of these Dominicans, were repeated every night; and the matter was at length so grossly over-acted, that,

ghost of a Dominican, who had been with a crown on her head. The Dominilled at Paris, as a judgment of heaven cans, fearing by this discovery to lose the fruits of their imposture, thought the best to Jetzer, and to engage him, by the most cency? is means, he might be rescued from his seducing promises of opulence and glory, to or at least appeared to be so. But the wlings, frighted poor Jetzer out of the Dominicans, suspecting that he was not en- ed to such persons, and to such only. tirely gained over, resolved to poison him; but his constitution was so vigorous, that, though they gave him poison five several times, he was not destroyed by it. One day t the most extraordinary mortifications, they sent him a loaf prepared with some he threw a piece of it to a wolf's whelps. ry, and Jetzer's lying prostrate in the form that were in the monastery, and it killed them immediately. At another time they poisoned the host or consecrated wafer, but, as he vomited it up soon after he swallowed were no means of securing him, which the most detestable impiety and barbarity could ould appear to him again accompanied invent, that they did not put in practice, y two other spirits. Morning was no till, finding at last an opportunity of getting out of the convent, he threw himself into the hands of the magistrates, to whom he made a full discovery of the infernal plot. The affair being brought to Rome, commissaries were sent from thence to examine share of the task imposed. The delud- the matter; and the whole of the cheat simpleton obeyed, and was admired as a being fully proved, the four friars were soant by the multitudes who crowded about lemnly degraded from their priesthood, and were burnt alive on the last day of May, aged the imposture, magnified, in the most 1509. Jetzer died some time after at Con-

aghts, which the impostors had learned posterity as a stupendous miracle."

stance, having poisoned himself, as was

tion, in their sermons and in their dis- believed by some. Had his life been taken

Ourse. The night after, the apparition away before he had found an opportunity of as renewed with the addition of two im- making the discovery already mentioned,

stors, dressed like devils, and Jetzer's this execrable and horrid plot, which, in

To the Editor of the Star. [The following communication we insert without alteration, although several of its expressions are somewhat singular .- Ed. Star.]

orred the Franciscans for making her since. Yourself and the venerable Dr. qual with her son; and that the town of furman are lamentable evidences how im-bern would be destroyed for harbouring perceptibly the best of men are sometimes such plagues within her walls. In one of hese apparitions, Jetzer imagined that the from false notions of charity, or from not oice of the spectre resembled that of the properly searching the scriptures to find the nor of the convent, and he was not mis- warrant for the practice. I should be sor-

taken; but, not suspecting a fraud, he gave ty to be the means of awakening controlittle attention to this. The prior appear- versy on a subject which I think admits of ed in various forms, sometimes in that of none; but as possibly some of the children St. Barbara, at others in that of St. Bernard; of God who are not so strong as others at length he assumed that of the Virgin may be stumbled by the publication in ques-Mary, and, for that purpose, clothed him- tion, I have thought it proper to send this, as self in the habits that were employed to calculated in some degree to counteract the

The following extract from the Christian days are set on the altars, were made use Register, printed in Boston, will show in of for angels, which, being fied to a cord what light the Pedobaptists view the sub-

> "The Richmond Visitor, of the 27th ult., has the following paragraph:

"The Charleston Baptise Association recommended to the churches, that their children be carried to the house of the Lord, and there be publicly commended to his blessing and dedicated to his service. The design of this ceremony is to impress more deeply on the minds of parents their obligations to give their children a religious edu-

"What is this but the spirit of infunt the most affecting and undoubted marks of her son's love, by imprinting on him the brethren so far conquering their prejudices against our practice on this subject, as to re
five wounds that pierced Jesus on the cross, commend an important and substantial part of it to the observance of their churches."

which threw the poor dupe into the greatest from the London Baptist Magazine for No- nine articles of the Established Church vember, 1823.

remony as a command of Jesus Christ, licy is not to have 25 Colleges placed toge incense and of consecrated salt, some quick- Why then do they attend to it? If it do ther; but to have them sufficiently multisilver, the hairs of the eye-brows of a child, not belong to his kingdom, it must be a hu- plied, and so variously situated, as best to man invention; and that it does not so be- accommodate all parts of the community, ous ingredients, were mingled together by long, is certain, for we no where read of the and best to secure the morals of students apostles, and first Ministers of the word without which instruction and government practising it, or enjoining it upon professors cannot be maintained. The policy of our government is to afford facilities for educat-

the other four wounds of Christ in such a blessed them. True. And he only could tial, and useful citizens of the present day manner that he felt no pain. When he bless them. But he has not commanded were once poor: and such as could never bless them. But he has not commanded were once poor : and such as could never his ministers to assume that power. Nor have afforded the expense of an education these impressions on his body, and came at has he given them ability to confer either in a European University. temporal or spiritual blessings upon them.

" In all dedications under the old dispensation, there was not only an express comit respected the fruits of the womb, or the

There is as much propriety in baptizing an Earth is about five times as great as that of

inefficient ceremony as this dedication. "The apostle admonishes godly parents to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, but he never of the Earth. It is impossible that any

"Is not this practice an unwarrantable approach towards infant baptism? Is it not species of will-worship, on which a phawas condemned to purgatory for this method would be to own the whole matter rasaic spirit may rest with much compla-

"The gospel dispensation has to do with isery, which was beyond expression. This carry on the cheat. Jetzer was persuaded, none but intelligent beings. Its message, its ordinances, its precepts, are all address-

> "I think it high time for those who regard this practice, either to show that it is a gospel institution, or to abandon it altogether. As Baptists they ought to make a stand against a custom which savours so spices which growing green in a day or two, much of infant sprinkling, and which appears to be an obstacle in the way of those believers' baptism. The minds of such are confused and unsettled while they beit, he escaped once more. In short, there of Pedobaptism, with the exception of water, and the form of words used.

"Let ministers publicly pray for these good mothers and their infants when reper time to unite with them in thanksgivings to God for the mercies bestowed upon them. But to take up a child and pretend to give it to the Lord, is making quite a ceremony of it, which, not being commanded, is a stumbling block to others, and no way adapted to impress the mind with the importance of spiritual worship.

They are like some good kings of Israel, are speaking of. an approval of the infant dedication that themselves, yet allowed the people to sacritook place in South Carolina some time fice in the high places. And so our good pastors, to please the people, (as I suppose,)
practise this unmeaning and inefficient ceremony, and the people 'love to have it so.'

"I hope nothing that is here said will give offence. If we wish to reform an evil, it is necessary to expose it to view." A NEW-YORK BAPTIST.

Literary.

SCIENCE

Columbian Star?

INCREASE OF COLLEGES.

dual students, as in the latter, and the same perience of Colleges, in all countries, is in first order. favour of a moderate number of students. There is not a College in England that has more than 200, though many are near each leges in England, not authorised to confer degrees. No man can enter Oxford Univer-I will now give you my own opinion, taken sity, without first subscribing to the thirtynor receive a degree from Cambridge, withvirgin brought, as he pretended, some of the linen in which Christ had been buried, little infants in their arms, and name them, country is different. The privileges of our which they call 'dedicating them to God?' Literary Institutions are open to all, without "They do not pretend to regard this ce- any subscriptions of creeds. And our po-"It may perhaps be said, that our Saviour took up little children in his arms and the rich! The richest, and most influen-

From the New-York American.

La Place has at length given to the world the last volume of his great work, the "Me-canique Celeste." It is devoted to the con-sideration of the figure of the Earth. Some very remarkable and curious results are to wards. "The Baptists act right in administering be drawn from his analytic investigations, among which are the following:-The mass scripture in support of that practice. And find on the surface have no more than half baptism must have originated in some such the lower strata are of a different nature from the superficial. The presence of water, and the manner in which it is distributed at the surface, do not affect the figure it, and had almost killed the prior, who appeared to him in the form of the Virgin with a crown on her had all the prior with a crown on her had all the prior with a crown on her had all the prior with a crown on her had all the prior with a crown on her had all the prior with a crown on her had all the prior with a crown on her had all the prior with a crown on her had all the prior who are the prior with a crown on her had all the prior who are the prior w upon this hypothesis, do not agree with the results drawn from an investigation of the mechanical causes that have determined the figure of the Earth. The mean temperature of the globe has not changed since the earliest authentic astronomical observations, which mount up to the time of Hipparchus, who lived 200 years before the Christian era.

Some of these results had already been indicated in a partial manner from sources purely experimental, but they are now placed upon a basis that raises them beyond the reach of controversy.

It has been long known to the scientific world, that our countryman, Mr. Bowditch, who are inquiring for the good old way of had completed the translation of La Place's works, 4 volumes. It is much to be regretted that this translation has not yet seen the hold a practice, which goes the full length light. As it can hardly be expected that an individual should incur the heavy expense incident to such a work, would it not comport with the character of the enlightened State of Massachusetts to furnish the quested. There can be no impropriety, if funds at the public expense, and have the requested, in visiting such persons at a pro- translation printed in a becoming style at the press of their University? The fears that were entertained that we

might be deprived of the new edition promised by Hauy of his Mineralogy, are proves the estimation in which these ser groundless. It appears that the whole of the manuscript was finished before his death, and that five volumes have already appearities it is unnecessary to dwell, I shall now thereortance of spiritual worship.

"I am not ignorant that Pedobaptists the set; even this last is in a state of rapid ing your thanks for his services among us, charge the Baptists with neglecting their in- progress, under the direction of one of the and your sincere wishes for his successful fants—because they do not have them bap-most distinguished of Hauy's scholars. It exertions in the new profession in which he tized, and it may probably be owing to this, will be recollected that Hauy is the author is about to labour, and that he may enjoy in part, that the practice is not totally aban- of that system of mineralogy which deterdoned. But if such a motive exists in the mines the species of minerals by means of with was augmented by hearing from the many of its circumstances, was conducted minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. He maintains minds of any who practise it, they should their crystalline structure. to please men, he should not be the servant their chemical constitution. His former of Christ.' And if ministers do that which edition, and several separate papers that he is not commanded by Christ-they must do has published since its appearance, contain it either to please others or themselves; many facts, highly corroborative of his and in either case prove they are not the theory.—It is said to be fully developed and servants of Christ in that particular act. conclusively demonstrated in the edition we

published, at least in our language, of the kingdom of COCHIN CHINA. Mr. White with indulgence, when they reflect on the visited the principal naval arsenal at the substantial difficulties in which I am places

city of Saigon-which is situated sixty miles inland from the mouth of the river Dounai. At this station he saw plank, far exceeding in size, any employed in the American or British Navy Yards. "I measured one The following paragraph is extracted from a Speech of the Hon. Mr. Hubbard, of five inches thick and perfectly square to the plank, he observes, whose dimensions were Boston, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the question relative to giving a charter to Amherst Institution.

The inches thick and perfectly shaded top, where it was two feet wide. It was sawed out of the trunk of a teak tree, and I believe there is no part of the world where It is said to be inexpedient to increase the these gigantic sons of the Forest arrive at number of Colleges. I ask why? Is it as suce magnitude as in Cochin Ching. I have easy to govern 400 students, as 200? Can seen in the country a tree, that would make ou expect the same particular instruction a natural mainmast for a line of battle ship, will, in the former case, be given to indivi- clear of knots, and this I learn is not unu saal." Their whole naval establishment careful attention to their morals? The ex- was on a most extensive scale, and in the

[No. 7.

Just after the arrival of the American vessels, a work had been completed, bearing the stamp of the true Roman magnifiother. The University at Oxford contains cence, but at a lamentable expense of hu-25 Colleges: but they are entirely distinct man life. This was a river or canal, twen-under different instructors, and different ty-three English miles long, connecting the city of Saragon with a branch of Camabodia cut through immense forrests and morasses, in the short space of six weeks. Twentysix thousand men were employed, night and day, by turns, in this stupendous undertaking, and several thousand lives sacrificed by fatigue and consequent disease.

Dinner to Br. Chalmers.

We have received from Scotland a pamphlet, giving a minute account of the Dinner given to Dr. Chalmers at Glasgow, on the occasion of his retiring from his pastoral charge, to fill the Professorship of Moral Philosophy at the University of St. Andrews. The following paragraphs are extracts :- Star.]

This meeting, which excited so many and such elevated expectations, took place on Tuesday, the 11th of November; and, assuredly, however high these might be, they were not disappointed. In every department, it went off with the greatest eclat. It had been arranged that the Honourable: William Smith, Lord Provost, should be Chairman, and James Ewing, Esq. Croupier, and several respectable gentlemen Ste

By five o'clock, just before the entrance ble profession of faith in Christ, and re- of the earth is not homogeneous, but in- nearly three hundred gentlemen had taken quest baptism voluntarily, because none but creases in density towards the centre. Strata their ceats at the table in the large and elesuch can make a solemn surrender of them- of different densities are regularly arranged gant hall of the Assembly Rooms, and about selves to God. But as an unconscious babe around the centre of gravity of the globe, 40 more, dined in one of the large antiis not a fit subject of baptism, so is it not a and the form of each differs but little from rooms, where Mr. Dennistoun of Golf-hill, fit subject for a solemn dedication to God. an ellipsoid. The mean density of the and Mr. M'Kenzie, of Craigpark, presided. As soon as the dinner was set, the Lord infant, as in dedicating it; and as much water; hence, as the heaviest rocks we Provost entered at the head of the room, accompanied by Dr. Chalmers, Professor am almost inclined to think, that infant this mean density, it may be inferred that M'Gill, Mr. Monteith, M. P., Mr. Maxwell,

M. P., and others. When the cloth was removed, the gentlemen who dined in the anti-room, took their places at a side-table which the stewards had provided in the great hall, and thereby formed a part of a dinner-party, the largest which ever assembled in Glasgow.

From the numerous toasts and speeches we select the following:

The Chairman rose, and, addressing the company, after some allusions to Dr. Chalmers, proceeded:—It is not my intention to expatiate on his great talents, or the unrivalled ability he has displayed as a Pulpit Orator; to you, who have so often, and so lately listened with profit, I trust, as well as delight, to the first of eloquence, employed in the noblest of causes, a word on that subject must appear superfluous. But I may speak of his generous endeavours to rescue our population from the degradation and misery, into which a portion of them have unhappily fallen—of his support to philanthropic institutions—and of that ardent zeal in the cause of Christianity, which must produce a great and lasting moral effect on our population, particularly on that portion of it brought under the influence of the "agency," formed by his exertions, and animated by his example. I may also speak of the buildings erected for the edu-cation of youth, and for religious instruction, which we owe to his energy, and which will remain noble monuments of his Christian zeal and enlightened philanthropy.

The appearance of the present assembly

so numerous and respectable, sufficiently much health, comfort, and prosperity, amid the academic retreats, and the scenes of his youthful years, endeared to him by so many delightful recollections—" Dr. Chalmers, with all the honours."

Dr. Chalmers rose—"I can truly say, my Lord Provost, and gentlemen, that I no has published since its appearance, contain many facts, highly corroborative of his theory.—It is said to be fully developed and conclusively demonstrated in the edition we are speaking of.

Among other interesting articles in the last number of the North American Review, is a notice of Lieutenant White's "History of a voyage to the China Sea."

This, says the Review, is the most complete and authentic account which has been published, at least in our language, of the published, at least in our language, of the lieutenant in and sure and I, that all will hear published, at least in our language, of the lieutenant in and sure and I, that all will hear published, at least in our language, of the lieutenant in the lieutenant in the lieutenant in the distinct of the custom and could I and sufficient words; they would greatly overpass all compliment and, sure and I, that all will hear published, at least in our language, of the lieutenant in the edition we felt more at a loss how to acquit myself on any previous occasion of my life, than I do now under the overwhelming honours which you have showered upon me. I am quite aware, my Lord, that this, or something like this, is the customary preface, when a complimentary speech calls for the expected and complimentary reply. But this demonstration of kindness to me, so unworthy of it, overgous all compliment and, sure and I, that all will hear published, at least in our language, of the lieutenant which has been published, at least in our language, of the lieutenant which has been published, at least in our language, of the lieutenant which has been published, at least in our language, of the lieutenant which has been published, at least in our language, of the lieutenant which has been published, at least in our language, of the lieutenant which has been languaged.

however strong the reasons for it in my own mind, it is impossible fully to present those reasons to others, and to divest it of an air and aspect of unkindness, seeing how I may be thought to have repaid the gra-ciousness and good will I have so long experienced. This separation may be said to have inflicted a shock on all those ties of friendship that exist between christian connexions; and I feel under demonstrations of kindness so palpable after that shock, that, gentlemen, you have heaped coals of fire on my head; and, by a process of action and re-action, how much you have excelled, and how much you have overcome. If this were a place to cuter upon the rea-sons that have led to my determination, 1 could state them ; but this much I will say, that, however strong and satisfactory those reasons might be, I should still find, the object as I this day am of your gentlemanly kindness and christian candour, that I would looked for difficulties and delicacies of this manifestation. One feeling, however, I off that infidel feeling, under whose icy must indulge, which alleviates the pain of touch, many have shrunk into listlessbe left to struggle as I can, under the unthis separation, I must say that it is not a ness, and the poison of which has been have deemed essential to my continued existence and usefulness in the world. I would not have given up the parish and con-gregation of St. John's for any other parish or congregation in Scotland. It is not another parish, but another profession that I have taken up, and short of a change so complete, I would not have been a party to any one whatever-a change which relieves me from all those draughts on my physical strength, that must ultimately have overpowered me. It is an office which combines all the great objects, and is singular-ly suited for all the duties, of a Christian minister-and, as I before said, short of

this, nothing on earth could have torn me

"There is one topic on which I crave the indulgence of this great and respectable assembly: -In the parish assigned to me as the field of my labours, I was not introduced to the profusion and luxury of aristocratic fellowship, and but rarely have I mingled with the higher classes in Glasgow. My intercourse, for years back, has been frequent and familiar with families at the object of attention, so signal and so much beyond my deserts, in the other extreme, that it reminds me of the definition of the status of a clergyman in society. I may now speak, without indelicacy, of the honours and the distinguished place of a Minister in precedency. In that definition, his station is the most skilfully assigned of any that I have found out of the books of prosperity. heraldry. He is there said to be a man of no rank, for he belongs to all ranks. From the highest to the lowest, he is received by all—one day, a welcome visiter in the proud"College Hornpipe." est palaces-and the other, an inmate of the poorest cottages. A clergyman is a non-descript in heraldry-a singular anomaly, yet one convertible to the noblest duties and the happiest results, and eminently conducive to the healthful state of the body politic. But the true and essential business bove and beyond a perishable world. This is his specific character-his lessons are up the many instances of friendship I have preparatives for death, -- his pulpit, the school of immortality. But, surely, his duties in society, as connected with the present life, are not unimportant. He is an amphibious character-between the rich and the poor -standing in the gap between patrician and plebeian, and filling up, by his sacred office, that space which else would only be lightened with the glances of disdain and indignation; softening all asperities in the community, by the impulse he gives to the good of his intended departure, now, when I rewill of the one class, and the gratitude of flect on the greatness and multiplicity of the other, and so contributing, more than his labours, I think it necessary to his health it is in the power of others to do, to the peace and good order of society. I should a less arduous station. Yet he has not left not have expressed myself on such a topic, had I not telt confident that I was in the presence of those, who, in more than words, have shown what they think of the worth of a Christian clergyman, and of rulers, under whose auspices, in the short space of five years, there have been built, or are now building, connected with the establishment, church-accommodations for 5000 of the inhabitants of Glasgow; who, above all, have done more for the religious education of the community, and made a larger advance, than any magistracy, in the high walk of Christian utility. I have already said, my Lord, that my intercourse with the higher classes has been rare and occasional, yet it has been sufficient, to derive from it a conviction, which, for years back, I have been in the habit of expressing, and there is no impropraty in expressing it now once more, in the presence of those who have successively held the chief offices in the magistracy, that, previous to my being in Glasgow, and living, as I did, in the land of burghs, I felt and have observed a general impression throughout the country at large, in which, like all other general impressions, there might be a great deal of injustice, that an association existed between jobbing. and jockeyship, and paltry intrigue, and the whose affair of burghship; but I appeal to the sense of all who hear me, to all acquainted with the affairs of the city, to bear testimony, how utterly at antipodes to all this degrading paltriness, is the whole mu-nicipal style of Glasgow.

"From the first moment of my getting

into contact with them, I recognised an elevated cast of thought, and never saw them without feeling that I breathed the atmosphere of high minded and honourable men, whose urbanity in private life the instructions of our revered friend, what could only be excelled by their fearless effects may we not anticipate! It is when performance of their public duties. Their's was the motto of some old and gallant individual, 'sans peur, et sans reproche.'

The Lord Provost rose -Gentlemen, the ence and literature, unless they connect next toast I shall propose, relates to a distant part of the country, hitherto but little connected with us, but in which we will henceforth feel a deep interest, "The University of St. Andrews."—Tune, "East nook of File."

ence and literature, unless they connect them with this—the end and the aim of instruction. Nay, in this assembly, may I not ask, if thus only the amelioration of our species can be accomplished? It is only by making men virtuous and good that you can make them happy. Vamare all schemes.

Dr. Chalmers rose-My Lord, I cannot hear my name associated with the new Professorship, without bearing my warmest testimony to the value and importance of such Institutions as you have now named. I want words to express my notions of the importance of a right education of a Christian minister.

I want words to express my notions of the his fellow creatures to those who sit in darking

In order truly to appreciate that imporcauce, I must estimate the value of a hu- trust, that, when occasion requires, we shall trict of Columbia.

"I am the prime, and, in one sense, the man soul—I must first enter into the awful see our friend come forth with his accustom-voluntary mover in this separation; and, regions of eternity—I must first compute ed energy and eloquence to rouse the slumthe arithmetical extent of our short-lived bering, and benefit us by his instruction.

days—I must first realize the agonies of The Lord Provost proposed, and the comdays-I must first realize the agonies of

> second to any, it must alone be to that of the friend on my right hand, (alluding to Dr. M'Gill, Professor of Theology in the University of Glasgow,) in the good of whose labours, the next generation, in the evangel-izing of many parishes, by those ministers whose spiritual nurture he has superintended, will participate; and children yet un- could fail of being impressed by such an exborn will rejoice in these labours, after we

are sleeping with our fathers. It will be to me a subject of rejoicing, above all Greek, above all Roman fame, found to harmonize with sound Christian Theology,-if from the first principles of change of local situation, but of life, that I poured into the very fountain of Christian instruction. I cannot sit down without making some allusion to the University honoured by your Lordship's notice. I confess. that I have been sometimes annoyed, when I have heard it alluded to, as little better than a decayed gentlewoman-who had nothing but the high origin of her family to bear up the decline of her withered fortunes. and who, by the prosperity of her modern neighbours, had been completely overgray and venerable ruins and recollections the memory of Witherspoon is embalmed to refer to, like the old lady to whom she has been compared-and who, like her, can bring forward some relic of her better days; -- perhaps some magnificent brocade, worn by her great-grandmother at court ;perhaps some obsolete china-or other veson her mantle piece. But, on a visit at the end of last session, it appeared that her students had increased threefold in my he blesses the land that gave him birth, and recollection. So she has recent prosperity to boast of, and all the glory of her ancient ruins and recollections to boot. Yet, I must allow, that the others have got so much bethe one extreme, and I now find myself fore us, that we have a sort of pride in mingling our past recollections and present prospects; and we feel in the mention of these, all the operation of a cordial. We trust, that other Universities will be no worse, for being occasionally reminded of our original character, and of the respectful distance they are bound to keep-while we are all the better to talk of our primeval

As you, my Lord, have given the Univer-

The Reverend Professor M'Gill rose to reply, but was interrupted by bursts of applause. When the Doctor could obtain a hearing, he said, "I feel myself quite incompetent, my Lord, and Gentlemen, to express my sentiments on the present occasion; I have spoken before larger assemwhelm me, and your present kindness calls experienced. I shall not again enter into the high merits of our friend, which have been more powerfully stated than I could do. We are now to be separated from him after a brilliant period; yet, I trust, on his part, but to continue in the same high career. It is impossible without regret to contemplate his removal. Yet, I owe it to him explicitly to declare, that, whatever my own sentiments were when I first heard and usefulness, that he should retire to fill that great work, but only enters on a different sphere—a sphere where the best materials of this country and its character are subjects of the first moment, and where all that eloquence of description, and glow of feeling, and constancy of application, which so eminently distinguish our friend, will give an interest to the lessons he inculcates on the minds of the young ministers entrusted to his charge, beyond what any other man could do. As a teacher, he will lead the young on to Christ, inspire them with a love of Heaven, guard against that prideful love of knowledge, and teach them humility, by showing, in the Christian character, the combination of increasing lowliness of mind and meekness of manner, in proportion to the height of his station. In allusion to the great light of reformation, which first rose in St. Andrews, it was happily said, and still more happily applied, that talents and worth had sprung from it; yet I may be permitted to insimuate something in behalf of our more vulgar and less ancient University-I may be permitted to say of the University of Glasgow, that it was there that Knox first received that instruction which afterwards may be excused in this meeting, for saying, that a monument is still wanting in Scotland, and that it is worthy of the high spirit of the citizens of Glasgow to commence the work. Yes, under God, to this great, this Principal of the University. calumniated man, do we owe every thing good in our civil and religious rights-the light of reformation, and those ecclesiastical institutions which characterize our country. And, my Lord, it is because our distinguished friend has followed in his path, that he appears before us such an eminent example of talent and usefulness. From the instructions of our revered friend, what our seminaries impart Christian education, that they fulfil the object of their foundation. In vain may they communicate sci-

can make them happy. Vam are all schemes,

vain are all speculations for the good of the

human race, unless founded upon Christian

principles, and directed to Christian objects. On this field is our friend distinguished. He

coming death, and the certainties of coming judgment, ere I can feel the superiority of the work of a Christian minister, over that of every other man; and if that work be Columbia."

The Professor rose and replied: My Lord Provost,-In rising to acknow ledge with gratitude the friendly expression with which my country and myself have just now been honoured, I perform a delightpression, in such a company, and on such an occasion as the present. I cannot, I must not attempt to give utterance to the sentiments of which I am conscious, in reif the lessons I am about to give, shall be lation to those with whom I am surrounded, and especially to the endeared and venerated individual who has drawn us together. science, any young disciple advance in the Were I to say the tenth part that I feel, school of Christian philosophy, and if I am and that my countrymen feel, I fear I should

upon my thoughts, I may be allowed to

peak freely.

Who that contemplates the history of the Inited States, does not perceive that my country is greatly indebted to Scotland for the habits, and opinions, and character of her citizens, and for the genius of her institutions? Many of her early inhabitants, indeed, were Scotsmen. But, what is more, many of these, eminent for their piety and their learning, taught in our Seminaries, and impressed their own characters on their borne. It is true, they allow she has some pupils. To mention but a single instance,in every American heart. The traveller pauses amidst the shades of Princeton Colege. He retires into the churchyard. He stands at the foot of the grave where Witherspoon sleeps by the side of Finlay, and Davies, and Edwards, and the other men of tiges of antique grandeur, fully spread out kindred spirit, who, in their day, presided and taught in that college; and while he thinks of his distinguished zeal and services, the University that trained him for so much usefulness.

There is another fact that cannot be overmost of the American Universities has been part of the text-books in modern literature and science are the productions of Scottish genius and Scottish erudition. Could I throw open to you, this evening, the chambers of our students, you would see them studying our philologists, your mathematicians, your historians, your rhetoricians, your philosophers, in the various departments of matter and mind and morals, your economists, your physicians, and your divines. I need not say, that your poets have familiarized to them the romantic scenery of this land of chivalrous deeds, and, together with other causes, have increased the thirst for drink-

ing deep at the fountain of ancient song. But it is not to the venerable walls of our antique edifices, nor to the castles that look down from your cliffs, nor to the streams associations, nor to all the picturesque scenery of your highlands, that we look with the liveliest emotions. There is a loftier and a more charming range of objects. It is to intellectual and moral qualities and cultivation that we look with a profounder respect and a livelier interest. I atter the sentiments of the great body of zeaious and efficient friends of literature and science, from the Mississippi to the Kennebec, and from the Atlantic to Niagara. If I might be permitted to speak in their name, I would say, we hesitate not to aver-in delightful accordthis occasion, to hear so eloquently expressed-the interests of science are the interests of religion; that the walks of the one should ever be gladdened with the fragrance of the other; and that the highest scientific elevation on which an immortal can stand, is that which enables him to survey the sacredness of his obligations, and the grandeur of his the war. destiny. Surely Christianity in all its simplicity and loveliness, shrinks not from innothing to fear, but much to hope for, from a mind that has long been disciplined in Bacon's school of philosophizing, and purified and enlightened by the spirit of Hun whose word is truth. Under these impressions, my Lord, the appointment at St. Andrews has, beyond the Atlantic, been contemplated with much gratification, as boding well for the interests of learning and of man.

INSTALLATION OF DR. CHALMERS, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

On Wednesday, Dr. Chalmers left Glasgow, for St. Andrews; and, during the same day, Messrs. James Dennistoun, Robert Dalglish, James Ewing, and Charles S. Parker, followed him. The whole met on Thursday forenoon, at the house of Mr. Walter Fergus, Kirkaldy, where they spent distinguished him in St. Andrews. I trust I the afternoon; and, on Friday morning, proceeded to St. Andrews, accompanied by Provost Fergus, and arrived at the Black Bull Inn, precisely at twelve o'clock, when they were immediately waited upon by the

At one o'clock, the party proceeded to the robing-room of the College, where the Pro-fessors were assembled, and soon thereafter the very Reverend the Principal and Professors went in solemn procession, preceded by their macers, to the University Hall, where Dr. Chalmers' induction was to take place. The Doctor, we observed, was among the last in the procession, but as soon as he came within the view of the numerous group of students who were assembled in the yard, the longing eyes of the multitude were eagerly fixed upon him with feelings of deep inerest, and every expression of deference

and respect was instantly manifested. The very Reverend Principal having taken the Chair, the Professors arranged themselves on his right and left. Dr. Chalmers stood in the centre. After the usual forms observed at the induction of Professors, which were a prayer, address, and reading of the laws, all in Latin, the presentation of a book, and the administering of the oath de fideli, the Rev. Doctor was declared

death, than any minister of his age. There Professor of Languages and Biblical Liteis in every land room for exertion; and, I rature in the Columbian College, in the DisReligious.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Calcut-ta Auxiliary Bible Society was held on the 21st of February last. The principal fea-ture in the Discourse of the Calcut-has always been free to the desolated true in the Discourse of the Calcut-has always been free to the desolated ture in the Report was its review of the operations and effects of the Calcutta Bible Association, instituted in July, 1822, which The number now in the Asylum is Association, instituted in July, 1922, has already collected nearly 6,000 rupees boys, 69 girls. Most of them are a in aid of the cause. Christians of all de-nominations have been excited to new earnestness in disseminating the Holy Scrip- of Directors.

The Rev. H. Townley, one of the Secretaries, having departed to Europe, the Rev. I. Hill was chosen in his stead.

Dr. Marshman presented to the Society copy of the whole Bible, translated at Serampore into the Chinese language, printed on the European paper, on moveable types. It was felt to be an occasion for congratulation that this important work has been at length so happily completed.

rem the Boston Telegraph.

PALESTINE MISSION. The following is a sketch of the mission ary intelligence, communicated at the United Monthly Concert in Boston, on the evening of the first Monday in February.

On the 2d of June last, Mr. Fisk made preparation for a journey, in company with Mr. King, to the Dead Sea and the River Jordan. To protect themselves from roubers, they employed the captain of a band of robbers as their guide.

On a mountain near the Dead Sea, Mr. Fisk found the rocks strongly impregnated with sulphur. A small piece of one of them, being thrown upon the fire, burned with a bluish flame about four inches high. After burning for half an hour, it had lost nothing in size; but the weight was diminished, and the substance became brittle and white like chalk.

The waters of the Dead Sea are clearbut bitter and nauseous to the taste. The opinion that, on account of their weight, they are unmoved by the force of wind, is without foundation—also the notion that ooked. Though much in the economy of birds cannot, or do not fly over their surface. Mr. Fisk saw many of them upon the shore, derived from the English, yet the greater and flying above the water. The idea that vessels do not sail there is better supported; for no vessels have been built for the

purpose. The whole country on this Sea and the banks of Jordan, as far as Mr. Fisk travelled, is desert, and inhabited by a few Bedouin Arabs. The Jordan is a small sluggish river; and its banks, in many places, are marshy and covered with bushes. Mr. Fisk swam across it, and "on the other side beyond Jordan," sat down, in company with a few Greeks, and read the third chapter of Joshua and the third chapter of John.

On a little hill to the West of the Jordan, Mr. F. saw a heap of stones, said to mark the spot where Joshua placed the stones which he took from the bed of the river, when it was miraculously divided for the that roll through your valleys of deathless passage of the children of Israel. He sought for five or six days past, there has be renown, nor to your mountain torrents, nor for the "Apple of Sodom," which he found, firing of balls or bombs from either of a Christian teacher has for its aim a blies, and spoken without fear, but here a to your charming lakes with all their poetic of two kinds—both unpreasant to the taste. How long this will continue is uncertainty to your charming lakes with all their poetic. The ancient Jericho contains at present on- no intercourse has taken place between

ly about 300 inhabitants—all Mussulmans. contending parties; and, as in my at the walls of their houses are of stone—the hension it would be difficult to and roofs of bushes and clay. A little to the North West of this place, is a stream of pure water; which is supposed to be that which Elisha healed. The stream issues that the Commissioners sent cut by from the foot of a mountain, on which our British Government had arrived at the Saviour is said to have fasted 40 days. At Jerusalem, Friday, June 20, the mis-

sionaries repaired to the walls of the city opposite Mount Moriah, where the Jews, on that day of the week, resort to mourn over ance with what I have had the happiness, on the desolations of their country. At this place about 30 Jews were sitting on the ground, reading Hebrew books and mourning. This is a privilege for which the Jews are obliged to pay their Turkish masters. From one of the Greek convents at Jerusalem more than \$150,000 have been exacted five whites and one negro were killed? by the Turks, since the commencement of

On the day of Pentecost, June 27, there were five Missionaries at the Holy City; vestigation; and, most manifestly, truth has viz. Messrs. Wolf, Fisk and King, Mr. Way, viz. Messrs. Wolf, Fisk and King, Mr. Way, san, who is well known on the Niagara and Mr. Lewis, from the University of Dubtier, passed through St. Louis for the

> Revival of religion in Germany.-It is ell known that a few years ago infidelity, in various forms and under various names, had reached a very fearful height in the north of Germany, not only among the laity but among the clergy also. A large majority of the clergy had departed from the original doctrines and piety of the Reformers. Within the last four or five years, however, a remarkable alteration has taken place among the clergy. The Right Honourable Sir G. H. Rose, in a speech which he recently delivered before the Southampton Bible Society, in England, stated that he had been in Germany, and had witnessed this change, and that it was evidently to be attributed to the influence of Bible Societies. " From the period of the active operation of these societies," he says, "infidelity has been giving way, and there is no other assignable cause for this but the increased attention paid to the holy scriptures. A pure spirit of religion is now rising in the north of Germany, and the missionaries lately sent thence to Sierra Leone, were among the first fruits of this revival of German piety,"

The Bible in Russiu .- A year before the Russian Bible Society was formed, an edition of only 400 Bibles met with a very lauguid sale. In the few years since that society was formed, 517,000 copies have been printed.

The Bible in Switzerland .- The peasantry in Switzerland, when they went to be married, were formerly required to carry with them their arms and a Bible. Owing to the poverty and distress brought upon the country during the late convulsions in Europe, the latter part of this injunction had been neglected, but since the return of peace, and the formation of Bible Societies, the custom has revived, and this support of domestic piety is now restored.

A Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, was formed at Cahawba, on the 13th of December last, for the State of Alabama. His Excellency Governor Pickens was appointed President.

Orphan Asylum, Acu-Vork -Lone evening, Jan. 18, Rev. Dr. Spring de a discourse in behalf of this Asylon Eph. vi. 4. His sermon was on E in get eral, and on the manner in might be most usefully conducted. In Five thousand and eighty have lieved by this establishment, many of were the friendless children of en years. They are to be apprentical, able occupations under the superare

Summary of News

FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the packet ship Cropper, at New-York on the 3d ise Liverpool, English papers have be ceived to the 17th of December. The most important article relatest

change in the Spanish Ministry. To drid Gazette of the 4th of Dec. contain royal decrees appointing new minie every department of the government cept the Marine. It is not supposed any change of measures will be the quence of this change of mlyster. new ministers are said to be men of talent than their predecessors, and likely to act with the decision and o

which the exigencies of the country and Accounts from Madrid to the 30th vember state that a quarrel had taken between the French and Spanish w which terminated in bloodshed; the sons were killed and 24 wounded. To vent the recurrence of similar scene the Spanish troops had been ordered a

The small pox is spreading rapid several provinces in France. There are said to be more than persons imprisoned in Lisbon for pol

offences.

Greece .- According to letters Trieste, a report prevails, that the Government have addressed to the nets of Vienna, London, and St. Peters an important note, in which they dem those Powers to recognise the political dependence of Greece, which, it is supposed the Porte to renounce all his attempts to bring that nation under its

er. An express has been sent to Strangford to announce to him an ac which has befallen to the Russian Ca Menzally in the defiles of Translar which prevents him from proceedings extraordinary mission to Constantin Vera Cruz.-A letter from Vera dated January 8, says-" The firing coned between this city and the Castle, more or less violence, by night or by until about three weeks since, when were only from this side two balls at

and two in the morning, which were larly answered by the Castle—for each hence, one bomb and a ball thence. rational cause for their having provoke war on this side, therefore, why discuss out a subject?" The same letter to of Mexico.

DOMESTIC.

The late Indian outrage.- A letter Col. Arbuckle, commanding at Fort Smit the Arkansas, states that the Osages an attack on a party of Americans and breed Quapaws, who were hunting a Water, a branch of the Red river, and attack was made on the 27th . Now and Col. Arbuckle's letter is dated 5th cember. About eight weeks since, Norton, the celebrated British Indian kansas, under the pretence of visiting Indian relations in that quarter; be dressed in a military costume and according nied by two Indians.

Virginia .- The bill " authorizing ! for the purpose of internal improve has been rejected in the House of Dele Mr. Yancey then observed, that, in an tion of such a vote he had prepared is stitute, which he submitted to the contect. The substitute goes to provide to cessary sums to complete the James Canal up to the Maiden's Adventure and the Kenawha road and river-ple certain funds as well as the faith of the for the payment of the interest.

Maryland .- The bill relative to the apeake and Ohio Canal Campany, passed the House of Delegates of State, and has been for some time b the Senate, passed the Senate with amendments, on the night of the 8th The bill has of course again to pass the deal of the House of Representatives count of the amendments in Senate

Commercial Information.—Mr. M. Consul of the United States at Live has given notice, to the owners, constand masters of vessels belonging United States, that the laws of Great-requiring the master and three-forthe crews to be citizens of the b States, vessels as well as their cargo

be refused entry unless so navigated.

Prayer for Colleges.—The Direct
the American Education Society had
commended the observance of the 27th of February, as a day of fasting and po for our Colleges.

We understand, says the New-York zette, that the Hon. James Brown, ter to France, who is on the eve of from this port in the United States Cyane, for France, is the bearer of a from the President of the United State dressed to Gen. de la Fayette, inviting to visit the United States. Should General have made up his mind 19 5 the course of the spring, we learn he offer of the United States' ingate stitution, Captain Jones, (old Iron s which vessel will have received order proceed to any port in France which General may select for embarkation.

Franklin, 7 in officer of paraiso, Oct. Gazette says Callao on th and arrived he days previous of the young seized with th is spreading th ow twenty-tr ons vaccinatio The gentlema board had bee hibited (so say well formed worth, and th now convalesc case. Our su mitting in his s but two patient ing a fine large

FEBRU

राधा ग WASHI SATURDAY

PRAYER In our last pap ion to explain o easure recently on Association. ussion; and, as osition is made, nore active facult ccustomed to tal ious associate, h nuestion the aspe

entous mischief.

We are not so he sensitive alar s, indeed, unneces out occasions may ound a vigilant laptist principles hat a sentinel be liate danger may The proposal, ntirely a novel ealous and steadf neither useless, st principles, to evout prayer, to en with sentime reator, and to osoms earnest clutions, in rep ation of their of ave thought, als ortant to streng he sense of hastor ren. No one w arents and minis ellgious instruction uty, it would not It is important, not any mean trengthen this se be conceded, t

r this be done pr essential. If it is done any where; mestion is, what r itted to give it th nd attach to it th If this is a corr nd it is the only Il that has been a uction of a now o inapplicable to ussion. Nothing A New-York B criptural warrant oes he find this ionary and Trac chools, for the Mo tc.? He will dou on, and his own, urnishes general very good word letails to be devise

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aptists consider th ion on our part, an iple of infant sprin o plans, because of nd draw unauth hem? So far from nfant sprinkling, ould adopt would e fall of the crum lausible argument hat it may have a eligious education ractise it, for no of aptists place the and secure the bene

umstances may re

" A.New- York 1

We may here re taken for granted, t he subjects of pra ed. It would, in or o perform it, when

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is little of infant sp

s, Rev. Dr. Spring delin behalf of this Asylum, & on the manner in which usefully conducted. The cen 18 years in existence. n free to the desolate of and eighty have bee establishment, many of a dless children of ow in the Asylum is 160 Most of them are unde are to be apprenticed to s under the superinte

tary of News.

FOREIGN:

al of the packet ship he ew-York on the 3d inc. glish papers have been 7th of December. portant article relates to Spanish Ministry, The

the 4th of Dec. contains appointing new minister ent of the government neasures will be the or s change of ministers are said to be men of gr eir predecessors, and a ith the decision and enencies of the country run hat a quarrel had takenn rench and Spanish sold ted in bloodshed; three ed and 24 wounded. To

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According to letters f port prevails, that the Gr have addressed to the Ca London, and St. Petersh ote, in which they demand to recognise the political Greece, which, it is supported to renounce all furt ing that nation under its ress has been sent to announce to him an accid fallen to the Russian Con the defiles of Transylva s him from proceeding in mission to Constantinople. —A letter from Vera Cr 8, says-" The firing contains city and the Castle, iolence, by night or by o n this side two balls at m morning, which were related by the Castle—for each mb and a ball thence. M days past, there has been or bombs from either will continue is uncerta, has taken place between rties; and, as in my app for their having provoked e, therefore, why discuss at missioners sent cut by

DOMESTIC.

ment had arrived at the

lian outrage.-A letter f commanding at Fort Smit states that the Osages party of Americans and b s, who were hunting on he of the Red river, and lone negro were killed; de on the 27th - Novem ckle's letter is dated 5th l out eight weeks since, ebrated British Indian par known on the Niagara fo ough St. Louis for the A he pretence of visiting s in that quarter; he tary costume and accom

ne bill "authorizing : " of internal improvement d in the House of Deleg-n observed, that, in antice te he had prepared a submitted to the commutate goes to provide the complete the James 16 Maiden's Adventure road and river-ple vell as the faith of the S of the interest.

he bill relative to the O c Canal Campany, who can of Delegates of en for some time d the Senate with sen he night of the 8th insures again to pass the of Representatives, as

dments in Senate.
formation.—Mr. Ma ted States at Liver o the owners, consen-versels belonging to the laws of Great-Bo ter and three-fou citizens of the U rell as their cargo egre -The Dires ervance of the 27th ay of fasting and p

says the New-York is on the everal at the United States at the bearer of a the United Stat States. Should up his mind to ring, we learn to add States' frigate nes, (old Iron

an officer of the Franklin 74, dated at Valparaiso, Oct. 1st, published in the National Gazette says: "The Franklin sailed from Callao on the 8th of August for Mobando, and arrived here on the 26th ultimo. A few days previously to our leaving Callao, one of the young gentlemen (Mr. Kelty) was seized with the small pox.—The contagion is spreading throughout the ship. We have now twenty-two cases, and thus far, previous vaccination appears to be no protection. The gentleman who brought the disease on board had been vaccinated, and his arm exhibited (so says our intelligent surgeon,) a well formed eschar. Midshipman Wadsworth, and the commodore's children, are now convalescent from this loathsome disease. Our surgeon, (Dr. Salter,) is unremitting in his attention, and has thus far lost but two patients. We are fortunate in having a fine large airy ship, by which the men

FEBRUARY 14, 1824.



THE STAB.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1824.

PRAYER FOR CHILDREN.

In our last paper, we intimated an intencussion; and, as is usual when a novel pro-

resolutions, in regard to the religious edureligious instruction of children as a sacred this.

and attach to it the most solemnity.

Schools, for the Monthly Concert of Prayer, themselves. &c.? He will doubtless answer our question, and his own, by saying, that the Bible furnishes general directions to "abound in every good word and work," leaving the cumstances may render expedient.

Baptists place the subject on its true basis, become life-members."

Franklin, 74.—An extract of a letter from sufficiently expanded to receive a proper likely to reach the heart and the conscience. [ing years." This was agreed to, and the only, but as often as might be necessary to what doctrines they teach. Tracts are effect the object. It is also taken for grant- either essays on moral virtues, or statements ed, that the minister's blessing is the object of religious truth, or more frequently, narin view. What has been said is sufficient ratives of individuals who have remarkably to correct this supposition.

proposed three objections, to which we will advanced, out the tendency may neverthebriefly advert.

whether or not any measure is necessary, are applicable to those now in circulationwe must inquire whether the object in view but we think it can do no harm to form a "Scrutator" acknowledges, that the "re- supervise the character of these messenligious education of children is too much gers of religious truth, before we commisneglected." He concedes, therefore, that sion them to go forth, to enter into controthe existing motives have not had sufficient versy with the consciences of men, and to force. Something else seems to be necessa- beseech them, in Christ's stead, to be rery. Can "Scrutator" suggest a better me- conciled to God. thod, than the one proposed? If he canhe is bound to do so. If not, why object to this?

position is made, the imagination, a much leave to examine this doctrine. No one compliments in the Professor's address, more active faculty than the reason, and little knows better than "Scrutator," that the found a vigilant guardian of the purity of itself." There are cases, indeed, in which individually. Baptist principles. It is not unimportant a thing innocent in itself, ought to be avoidthat a sentinel be at his post, though imme- ed, if it give offence. The Apostle did and diate danger may not threaten the fortress. enjoined this, in regard to "eating meat." The proposal, as we understand it, is not &c. But these are cases, in which individual entirely a novel one. Many of our most interest or comfort only is concerned. On scalous and steadfast ministers have thought points of general duty, however, this prinit neither useless, nor inconsistent with Bap- ciple cannot be acted on; and no man purtist principles, to employ the solemnity of sued the path of duty, with a more indebosoms earnest desires and corresponding any of our brethren? This is to make our this terraqueous sphere. cation of their offspring. These ministers whether innocent or otherwise, of those the sense of pastoral obligation towards chil- missions, education, &c. Shall we abandon pose them in their natural states. dren. No one will question, that should these important measures? But it is unne-

duty, it would not be so frequently neglected. In fine, "Scrutator" finds in this practice banks." It is important, then, to inquire, whether a dangerous tendency, inasmuch as it may or not any means can be employed to lead to infant sprinkling. We would inquire, strengthen this sentiment of obligation. If ence for all, if we have no reliance on the it be conceded, that solemn prayer, by a strength of our principles? Have we no refused to grant a Charter to Amherst Inminister, with special reference to himself, confidence in the conservative influence of stitution. The Legislature of Maryland the parents and the children, would have this our institutions? There is danger in every have refused to repeal the test laws of that this is all that we consider as being intend- sacrament of the Lord's Supper has a very disfranchised. What pure zeal for the er this be done privately, or in public, is not so much governed by the senses as we are, a tolerant spirit, and how worthy of "the essential. If it is right in itself, it may be the doctrine of transubstantiation. Are we home of freedom, the asylum of the opdone any where; and if it is useful, the only in the slightest danger of falling into this pressed!"-" Hail, Columbia, happy land." question is, what manner of performing it is errour? We consider it as equally idle, to fitted to give it the most impressiveness, fear a lapse into infant sprinkling. The spirit of the age forbids it. The darkness If this is a correct view of the subject is past, and the true light now shines. The all that has been said concerning the intro- by the evidence of the senses; yet it is moduction of a new ordinance into the church rally impossible, that mankind should recussion. Nothing of the kind is proposed. Brahe. It is, we conceive, equally impossi-"A New-York Baptist" inquires for the ble, that Baptists should adopt the exscriptural warrant for the measure. Where ploded doctrines of those ages of darkness, does he find this warrant for Bible, Mis- when the Bible was not generally perused, sionary and Tract Societies; for Sunday and men were not accustomed to think for

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY. It has been suggested to us, that it is dedetails to be devised and arranged, as cir- be established in this city. A friend, whose in persons who had previously had the vacdelight it is, to devise and execute plans for cine disease, and not one of them died .sion on our part, and a sanction to the prin- how a Tract Society can be got up in Wash- died.—The other 93 cases occurred in perciple of infant sprinkling. Are we to adopt ington, which shall hold the same place ease, and of these 32 died, and 61 recovered. no plans, because others may misunderstand among Baptists, that the American Tract Two of the persons who had the small pox and draw unauthorized inferences from Society does among Congregationalists. I a second time, took it naturally the first time. the fall of the crumbling edifice. The only known among Baptists. No place is more ago. plausible argument for infant sprinkling is, suitable for such a Society than Washingthat it may have a favourable effect on the ton. Resources would be principally obreligious education of children. Multitudes tained through auxiliaries, and the exertions practise it, for no other reason; and should of Agents. Many of our ministers might

and secure the benefit, without the perver- We leave this hint with our readers for sion of a Christian ordinance, we should, the present, with the remark, that in our sooner than will otherwise be the case, hear opinion, the distribution of Tracts is an obas little of infant sprinkling as the Apostles ject of sufficient importance to solicit the

impression; and it should be done, not once It is therefore worth while to take heed bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a exemplified the effects of Christian princi-" Scrutator," in the Star of January 31, ples. No objectionable sentiments may be lumbia, praying a loan from the Governless be, to sanction opinions and practices 1. The practice is an "innovation." The which we do not approve. Much may be Gospel was an innovation, and all the be- implied, much be taken for granted, and nevolent schemes of the present age are of certain processes be pointed out, and the the same character. The question is not, whole assume a complexion very different whether a thing is new, but whether it is from that which we should curselves give it. We are not sufficiently familiar with 2. It is "unnecesary." To ascertain Tracts to know how far these remarks is, or can be, accomplished without it. Society. Among other advantages, we can

DINNER AT GLASGOW.

We have appropriated a considerable 3. It is "dangerous." He thinks that it space to extracts from an account of a dinwill diminish the "salutary horror" with her given at Glasgow, in honour of Dr. Chalwhich Baptists are accustomed to regard mers. The portions which we republish infant sprinkling. The logic of this argu- possess a value, distinct from the interest ment is, that we ought to cherish the gob- which they derive from the occasion. The lin terrors of the nursery, lest we should be speech of the Rev. Professor Chase, of the frightened by apparitions in our riper years. Columbian College, in this District, is wor-He says, further, that we are commanded thy of note. It is strikingly pertinent, and to abstain from all appearance of evil. "If is expressed in a style of peculiar beauty. tion to explain our opinions concerning the then," he says, "we grant that what our Most of the speeches on the occasion were measure recently proposed by the Charles- brethren recommend is not evil in itself; yet full of excessive eulogiums on Dr. Chalmers; ton Association. It has occasioned some dis- if it have the appearance of evil, it is for- and we happen to know, that he was affect bidden by this divine precept." We beg ed as well as gratified by the delicacy of the

A dinner was not, perhaps, the most conaccustomed to take counsel of its more cau- phrase "appearance of evil" does not now gruous farewell token of regard for a distious associate, has given to the measure in convey the precise meaning of the original tinguished clergyman. It is believed, that question the aspect and complexion of po- expressions. The injunction is, to abstain he would have refused it, if he could have from every sides, species, form, shape, of done so, without giving offence to men, to We are not sorry, however, to observe evil-that is, from evil, in whatever shape whom he felt himself under great obligathe sensitive alarm which has been felt. It it may present itself-from evil of every tions; and from whom he was about to tear is, indeed, unnecessarily excited in this case; kind. It is, therefore, taken for granted in himself away, under circumstances, which but occasions may arise, in which it will be this text, that what is forbidden is "evil in did not permit him to take leave of them

GEOGRAPHICAL GARDEN.

Mr. Ira Hill has petitioned Congress to aid him in forming near the Capitol, a geographical garden, in which "all the known parts of the world shall be accurately delineated. The beds of Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, and Lakes shall be depressed, and devout prayer, to impress the minds of chil- pendent disregard of the opinions of friends the Continents, Peninsulas, and Isthmuses, dren with sentiments of reverence for their or foes, than the Apostle Paul. Are we to Mountains, Islands, &c. shall be raised in

duty depend on the ignorance and prejudices, The beds of the Oceans, &c. shall be covered with gravel, and the lands shall be have thought, also, that it was not unim- around us. We should, in this case, do no- adorned with verdure; and the mountains portant to strengthen in their own minds thing. Many sincere Christians oppose may rest on the same kind of stone as com-

The channels of rivers shall be described parents and ministers habitually regard the cessary to argue a point so self evident as as in their natural courses, and lowered in proportion to the height of their respective

AGE OF LIBERAL FEELINGS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have effect, the whole argument is yielded; for thing with which we are connected. The state, by which a portion of its citizens are ed by the Charleston Association. Wheth- natural tendency to introduce, among beings promotion of science and religion !- What

VARIOLOID, OR SMALL POX.

Some alarm has been occasioned by the prevalence, in several places, of a species and it is the only one which we approve- Copernican system of astronomy is opposed of the small pox. Persons who have been vaccinated, have taken the disease; and an opinion has been formed unfavourable to the is inapplicable to the question under dis- turn to the theories of Ptolemy and Tycho utility of vaccination. But the following statement of facts tends to show, that it ought to be more highly prized than ever:

" Dr. Mitchell, physician of Philadelphia, who has had the care of a small pox hospital, has published a statement, which establishes an important fact, in corroboration of the opinion of Dr. Bell, of England, on the subject, that vaccination is the best preventive against this epidemic, the fatal effects of which have been experienced at Philadelsirable, that a Baptist General Tract Society phia. It appears, that of 149 cases in that city of varioloid, or small pox, 48 occurred "A New-York Baptist" says, that Pedo- the advancement of religion, writes to us Eight cases occurred in persons who had baptists consider the measure as a conces- thus: "I have been thinking for some time previously had the small pox, of which four sons who had previously had neither disthem? So far from giving any sanction to now feel very much the necessity of having infant sprinkling, no measure which we Tracts to scatter in the waste places. It is Some of the mildest cases were in persons could adopt would tend more to accelerate a plan of doing good, which is scarcely who were vaccinated more than twenty years

Eighteenth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. Mondar, February 9.

The Senate resumed the unfinished busias little of infant sprinkling as the Apostles did.

We may here remark, that it seems to be taken for granted, that infants only are to be the subjects of prayer. This is not propos
way where a minister could not penetrate:

In the senate resulted the difficient oness of Friday last, being the bill reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, "autention of every denomination of Christians.

They are unobtrusive but most efficient thorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war, for the naval service of the United States; Mr. Barbour moved the subjects of prayer. This is not proposthe subjects of prayer. This is not proposed. It would, in our opinion, be preferable telling and repeating their simple message, to perform it, when the mind had become at those hours, too, when it may be most of the United States; Mr. Barbour moved to fill the blank for the appropriation, with telling and repeating their simple message, at those hours, too, when it may be most of the United States; Mr. Barbour moved to fill the blank for the appropriation, with telling and repeating their simple message, at those hours, too, when it may be most of the United States; Mr. Barbour moved to fill the blank for the appropriation, with the maching clause, was decided in the negative moved to fill the blank for the appropriation, with the present year, and the present year.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 10. Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, presented the memorial of the Board of Trustees of the Columbian College, in the District of Coment, for certain purposes. Referred to

The bill "authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war, for the naval service of the United States, was read the third time, and PASSED.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill better to secure the accountability of public officers and others."

The first section of the bill provides, that no salary, compensation, or emolument, shall be paid to any person who is, or shall be, indebted to the United States, until such person has accounted for, and paid into the Freasury, all sums for which he may be so on imports. indebted.

The second section makes it the duty of every accountable officer who, in making mittee rose, and had leave to sit again. payment to the United States, is, by law, authorized to retain his fees, or salary, out of the money for which he is accountable, was twice read and referred to the Comand who is indebted to the United States to pay over, at the time required by law for his payments and accountability, all his fees building of an additional number of sloops and emoluments, until he shall have discharged the sums for which he is indebted; States," was twice read, and committed to and makes it the duty of the Treasury Department, at a certain time in each year, to give notice to such officers, of the sum due from them; and makes it the duty of Collectors, and other officers, to withhold the pay of the persons employed by them, until their debts to the Government are dis-

The third section provides, that no person shall be appointed to any office, which entitles him, in any way, to receive, and makes it his duty to account for, public monies, who shall, at the time of such appointment, be indebted to the United States.

The fourth section makes it the duty of the President of the United States to communicate to Congress, in the first week of each session, the names of persons, whose pay is withheld under the provisions of this act, with the amount due, &c. with a proviso, that in all cases where the pay of any person is withheld, it shall be the duty of the Accounting Officers of the Treasury, if demanded by the person, to report, forth- House with, to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance; and it shall be the duty of such agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

The bill passed to be engrossed, for a third reading. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 11.

The bill "better to secure the accountability of public officers and others," was read the third time, PASSED, and sent to the other

The Senate then proceeded to the order of the day. The bill "allowing a draw-Creator, and to invigorate in parental do nothing, which appears to be wrong to proportion to their respective elevations on back on the exportation of cordage manufactured in the United States from foreign hemp," was taken up for consideration, in Committee of the Whole.

> The bill from the other House, authorizing surveys for roads and canals, was read and passed to a second reading.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 12. The bill from the other House, "authorizing surveys for roads and canals," was read the second time, and referred to the

Select Committee on Roads and Canals.

the bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt" was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ruggles in the chair. Mr. Mills submitted his views upon the subject, at length; and some remarks were made by Messrs. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Holmes, of Maine. The further consideration of the subject was, on motion of M .: Johnson, of Kentucky, postponed till Monday next, and the bill vas made the order of that day.

The bill "extending the term of pensions, granted to persons disabled, and to the wilows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds, or casualties, received while in the line of their duty, on board the private arm-ed ships of the United States, during the At Philadelphia, on Thursday late war," on motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. was taken up, in Committee of the Whole. The bill was reported to the Senate, without amendment, and passed to be engrossed and read the third time.

Adjourned. FRIDAY, February 13. Mr. Noble presented a resolution of the

General Assembly of the state of Indiana, requesting her Representatives, and instructing her Senators in Congress, to take all necessary measures to procure the extinguishment of the Indian title to land In the City of Washington, during the month of within that state.

January, 1824.

The bill " extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed vessels of the United States, during the late war," was read the third time and

Several bills of private interest, were read the third time and PASSED. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

Mondar, February 9.

A memorial was presented from Dr Smith, of Baltimore, on the prevention of the small pox; the memorial goes at length into the subject, and, after mentioning the present alarming prevalence of the disease, and discussing the validity of kine pock, as its preventive, proposes a plan for the dissemination of genuine vaccine matter, by a Central Agent, at Washington, and local Agents in each Congressional District. The memorial was referred to a Select Commit-

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill for obtaining the requi-site surveys and estimates on Roads and Ca-

Mr. Barbour's motion to strike out the

TUESDAY, February 10. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The House then resumed the considera tion of the report of the Committee of the Whole, on the bill to obtain the necessary plans, estimates, &c. in relation to Roads and Canals.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to destroy the bill; it was finally ordered to a third reading, ayes 115, noes 86.

The House then took up, in Committee of the Whole, the bill for a revision of the tariff. Soon after, the Committee rose, and the House

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 11.

The engrossed bill to procure the necessary plans, surveys, and estimates, in relation to roads and canals, was read a third time, PASSED, and sent to the Sepate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Tod, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties

Several gentlemen expressed their sentiments on the merits of the bill. The Com-

The bill from the Senate "to secure the accountability of public officers and others," mittee of Ways and Means.

A bill from the Senate "authorizing the of war for the naval service of the United the Committee on Naval Affairs. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 12.

Mr. Cushman, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a bill "making appropriations for the Public Buildwhich was twice read and commit-

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom the subject was referred. reported a bill "to authorize the opening and laying out a road from Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, to the Seat of Government in Missouri;" which was twice read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole to whom was referred the bill for the con tinuation of the Cumberland Road.

The House then again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports.

A long and desultory debate arose, till the Adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 13.

A number of relief bills were reported

Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill from the Senate, authorizing the building of additional sloops of war, without amendment, and it was ordered to be committed to a Committee of the Whole on the Union.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize a subscription for stock in the Deiaware and Chesapeake Canal Company, which was read a first and second time and committed.
The following resolution, offered by Mr.

Ross, was read, and ordered to lie on the table :

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the election of a delegate, from said District, to represent the same in the Congress of the United States.

The House then took up, in Committee of the Whole, Mr Condict in the chair, the On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, bill for increasing the Tariff on certain articles. After a protracted debate, in which a number of members engaged, the Committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again; and the House

Adjourned to Monday.

MARRIED,

In this city, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. O. B. Brown, Mr. RICHARD H. HARRINGTON, of St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Miss MARY ANN W. HILTON, only daughter of Samuel Hilton, Esq. near the Navy Yard. On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hoskin,

Mr. LEVI PUMPHREY, to Miss SALES MILLER, At Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. J. J. Janeway, Mr.

John B. Ellison, to Miss Hannan, second daughter of John Moore, Esq.

DIED,

At Birmingham, England, on the 11th of December last, Mr. HEXRY FOXALL, of Georgetown, who was a pious Christian, and well known as the proprietor of the Georgetown Foundery, in this District.

REPORT OF DEATHS.

(coloured) Hooping-cough, -Fever, -Do. Puerperal, Convulsions, (coloured) Pleurisy, (coloured) Quinsy, Worms, Colic, -Consumption, Old age, Obstruction of the wind-pipe, By order of the Board of Health.

Mr. Webster's Speech.

JUST published, by JOHN S. MEEHAN, and for sale at the Columbian Star Office, north E street, near the General Post Office, and by the principal Booksellers in this City and Georgetown,

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH ON THE

Greek Revolution.

Price 124 cents a copy; by the quant

Bactry.

From the New-York Observer

TO MISS HANNAH MORE. By the Rev. John Newton, written in her Album, (at Cowslip Green, her residence,) when asked to insert his name, previous to seeing her, as was the custom

Why should you wish a name like mine Within your book to stand, With those who shone and those who shine As worthies of our land?

What will the future age have gained, When my poor name is seen, Fromknowing I was entertained By you at Cowslip Green?

Rather let me record a name That shall adorn your page, Which, like the sun, is still the same. And shines from age to age :

Jesus, who found me when I stray'd In Afric's dreary wild, Who for my soul a ransom paid, And made his foe a child.

He taught my wild blasphemous tongue To aim at pray'r and praise, To make his grace my theme and song, And guided all my ways.

A pattern now of mercy's power, Where'er I stand is seen, Such as I think was ne'er before Beheld at Cowslip Green.

Miscellany.

SABBATH MORNING REFLECTIONS.

"The Lord is risen indeed. This is his day, when we are called to meet in his house, and (we in this branch of his family) to rejoice at his table. I meant to write yesterday, but could not. I trust it is not unsuitable to the design and privilege of t his day to give you a morning salutation in his name; and to say, Come magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together. If I am not mistaken, I have met you this morning already, Were you not at Gethsemane; have you not been at Golgotha? Did I not see you at the tomb? This is our usual circuit, yours and mine, on these mornings, indeed every morning; for what other places are worth visiting? what other objects are worth seeing? O this wonderful love! this blood of sovereign efficacy! the infallible antidete which kills sin, cures the sinner, gives sight to the blind, and life to the dead. How often have I known it turn fundamental privileges, as matter of conces-Newton. sorrow into joy.'

FROM ESSAYS ON SCENES IN ITALY.

"It struck my imagination much, while standing on the last field fought by Bonawhen over England and Scotland each church-bell had drawn together its worshipers! While many a mother's heart was sending up a prayer for her son's preservation, perhaps that son was gasping in agony.

et even at such a period, the lessons of his early days might give him consolation; and the maternal prayer might prepare the heart to support maternal anguish. It is religian alone which is of universal application, both as a stimulant and lenitive, as it is the varied heritage of man to labour or endure. But we know that many thousands rushed into this fight, even of those who had been instructed in our own religious principles, without leisure for one serious thought; and that some officers were killed in their balldresses. They made the leap into the gulf which divides two worlds, the present from the immutable state, without one parting prayer or one note of preparation!

As I looked over this field, now green with growing corn, I could mark with my eye spots where the most desperate carnage had been marked out by the verdure of the wheat. The bodies had been heaped together, and scarcely more than covered. And so enriched is the soil, that in these spots the grain never ripens; it grows rank and green to the end of the harvest. This touching memorial, which endures when the thousand groans have expired, and when the stain of human blood has faded from the ground, still seems to cry to Heaven that there is awful guilt somewhere, and a terrific reckoning for those who caused destruction which the earth would not conceal.-These hillocks of superabundant vegetation, as the wind rustled through the corn, seemed the most affecting monuments which nature could devise, and gave a melancholy animation to this plain of death.

"When we attempt to measure the mas of suffering which was here inflicted, and to number the individuals that have fallen, considering each who suffered as our fellow man, we are overwhelmed with the agonizing calculation, and retire from the field which has been the scene of our reflections, with the simple concentrated feeling; these armies once lived, breathed, and felt like us, and the time is at hand when we shall be like them."

From Townley's Illustrations of Biblical Literature. SCARCITY OF THE WORD OF GOD BEFORE THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

In 1429, Nicholas Belward, of South Elmham, in Suffolk, was accused of having in his possession a New Testament, which he had bought for four marks and forty pence, (12/16s. 7d,) a sum equivalent to more than 10%, at present; an astonishing price to have been paid by a labouring man, for such Belward appeared to have been, William Wright deposing, that he " had wrought with him continually by the space of one year, and studied diligently upon the said New Testament."

From the New-York Observer.

New-Jersey Copper Mines.-Augustus F Camman, Esq. lately of this city, has presented to Congress a memorial relating to an extensive and valuable coppermine situated in the town of Bridgewater, Somerset complain, he sets a dangerous example of county, N. J. The memorialist states, that

richness, and value of the orc, are appended to the memorial.

Greek Revolution.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH. Continued.

This measure, however, appears princi pally important, as it was the first of a series, and was followed afterwards by others of a more direct and practical nature. These measures, taken together, profess to establish two principles, which the Allied Powers would enforce as a part of the law of the civilized world, and the enforcement of which is menaced by a million and a half of bayonets.

The first of these principles is, that all popular, or constitutional rights, are holden no otherwise than as grants from the crown. Society, upon this principle, has no rights of its own; it takes good government, when it tion of such rule, may be thought of our gets it, as a boon and a concession, but can demand nothing. It is to live in that favour for the operation of the new principle, as which emanates from royal authority, and if it have the misfortune to lose that favour, the condition of their government, on the there is nothing to protect it against any degree of injustice and oppression. It can rightfully make no endeavour for a change, by itself; its whole privilege is to receive the favours that may be dispensed by the sovereign power, and all its duty is described

cal text of some of them. The Laybach circular of May, 1821, aleges, "that useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration, ought only conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power; all that deviates from this line necessarily leads to disorder. commotions, and evils, far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy."* Now, Sir, this principle would carry Euthe dark ages. It is the old doctrine of the divine right of kings, advanced now, by new advocates, and sustained by a formidable mass of power. That the people hold their sion, or indulgence, from the sovereign power, is a sentiment not easy to diffuse in this age, any farther than it is enforced by the direct operation of military means. It is true, certainly, that some six centuries ago, the early founders of English liberty called parte, that the battle of Waterloo should have been fought upon a Sunday. What a different scene for the Scotch Greys and English Infantry, from that which at that very hour was exhibited by their relatives; the instrument which secured their rights a Charter; it was, indeed, a concession; they had obtained it, sword in hand, from the king; and, in many other cases, whatever was obtained, favourable to human rights, from the tyranny and despotism of the feudal sovereigns, was called by the names of special favour. And, though we retain this language at the present time, the principle itself belongs to ages that have long passed by us. The civilized world has done with the enormous faith of many made for one. Society asserts its own rights, and alleges them to be original, sacred, and unalienable. t demands a participation in its own government : and, in states much advanced in civilization, it urges this demand with a constancy and an energy, that cannot well, nor long, be resisted. There are, happily, enough of regulated governments in the world, and those among the most distinguished, to operate as constant examples, and to keep alive an unceasing panting in

similar free institutions. When the English revolution of 1688 took place, the English people did not content themselves with the example of Runnymede; they did not build their hopes upon royal charters; they did not, like the Lachanges in constitutions and laws must proceed from those only whom God has rendered responsible for power. They were somewhat better instructed in the principles of civil liberty, or at least they were better lovers of those principles, than the sovereigns of Laybach. Instead of petitioning for charters, they declared their rights and, while they offered to the family of Orange the crown with one hand, they held in the other an enumeration of those privileges which they did not profess to hold as favours, but which they demanded and insisted upon, as their undoubted rights.

I need not stop to observe, Mr. Chairman, how totally hostile are those doctrines of Laybach, to the fundamental principles of our government. They are in direct contradiction: the principles of good and evil are hardly more opposite. If these principles of the sovereigns be true, we are but in a state of rebellion, or of anarchy, and are only tolerated among civilized

ent to conform us to the true standard. But the second, and, if possible, the stil more objectionable principle, avowed in these papers, is the right of forcible interference in the affairs of other states. A right to control nations in their desire to change their own government, wherever it may be conjectured, or pretended, that such change might furnish an example to the subjects of other states, is plainly and distinctly asserted. The same Congress that made the declaration at Laybach, had declared, before its removal from Troppau, "that the powers have an undoubted right to take a which the overthrow of the government may

operate as an example. There cannot, as I think, be conceived a nore flagrant violation of public law, or national independence, than is contained in

his declaration. No matter what be the character of the goverament resisted; no matter with what

*Amoust Register, for 1821.

ly valuable, surpassing in richness that of any other known copper mines. As the capital, however, required for working the mine to the best advantage is too great for individual enterprise, Mr. Camman has applied to Congress for the passage of a law authorizing either the purchase, on behalf of the United States, of a portion of the property, or a loan to the proprietor of the individual enterprises of the proprietor of the property, or a loan to the proprietor of the proprietor of the property of the proprietor of the propriet ly valuable, surpassing in richness that of comes an object of hostility to the most pow- tion, in the affairs of other nations, is in open property, or a loan to the proprietor of the their detestation of it, in a tone both loud independence has been reared the beautiful reliances even in the best cause. But, he sum of \$100,000, to be secured by mortgage and decisive. The avowed object of such fabric of international law. On the principal property in this respect. and repaid out of the proceeds of the mine. declarations is to preserve the peace of the ple of this independence, Europe has seen Certificates, signed by many of the most world. But by what means is it proposed a family of nations, flourishing within its eminent chemists in the United States, and to preserve this peace? Simply, by bringing limits, the small among the large, protectfurnishing ample evidence of the purity, the power of all governments to bear against all subjects. Here is to be established a sort of double, or treble, or quadruple, or, justice. On this principle the great comfor aught I know, a quintuple allegiance. monwealth of civilized states has been hi-An offence against one king is to be an therto upheld. There have been occasional offence against all kings, and the power departures, or violations, and always disasof all is to be put forth for the punishment of the offender. A right to interfere in ex- eral, the harmony of the system has been treme cases, in the case of contiguous states, and where imminent danger is threatened and preservation of this sense of justice, this to one by what is transpiring in another, is predominating principle, the Christian relinot without precedent in modern times, upon what has been called the law of vicinage; and civilization have laboured together; and when confined to extreme cases, and seems, indeed, to be a law of our human limited to a certain extent, it may perhaps condition, that they can live and flourish be defended upon principles of necessity and only together. From their blendid influence self-defence. But to maintain that sovereigns may go to war upon the subjects of another prevalence of reason and principle over state to repress an example, is monstrous indeed. What is to be the limit to such a principle, or to the practice growing out of it? What, in any case, but sovereign pleasure is to decide whether the example be good or bad? And what, under the operaany of those who may attempt to reform other side of the Atlantic?

The ultimate effect of this alliance of sovereigns, for objects personal to themselves, or respecting only the permanence of their own power, must be the destrucin the single word, suhmission. This is the tion of all just feeling, and all natural symplain result of the principal continental pathy, between those who exercise the state papers; indeed it is nearly the identi- power of government and those who are subject to it. The old channels of mutual regard and confidence are to be dried up, or cut off. Obedience can now be expected no longer than it is enforced. Instead of tance. The wide Atlantic is between us to emanate from the free will and intelligent relying on the affections of the governed, sovereigns are to rely on the affections and friendship lof other sovereigns. There are, in short, no longer to be nations. Princes and people no longer are to unite for interests common to them both. There is to be an end of all prtriotism, as a distinct national rope back again, at once, into the middle of feeling. Society is to be divided horizontally; Il sovereigns above and all subjects below; the former coalescing for their own security, and for the more certain subjection of the undistinguished multitude beneath. This, Sir, is no picture, drawn by imagination. I have hardly used language stronger than that in which the authors of this new system have commented on their own work. Mr. Chateaubriand, in his speech in the French Chamber of Deputies, in February last, declared, that he had a conference with the Emperor of Russia at Verona, in which that august sovereign uttered centiments which appeared to him so precious, is founded. We have as clear an interest that he immediately hastened home, and in international law, as individuals have in wrote them down while yet fresh in his recol- the laws of society. ection. " The Emperor declared," said he, "that there can no longer, be such a thing privileges and liberties, as being matter of as an English, French, Russian, Prussian, or Austrian policy : there is henceforth but one policy, which for the safety of all, should be adopted both by people and kings. It was for me first to show myself convinced of the firinciples upon which I founded the alliance; an occasion offered itself; the rising in Greece. Nothing certainly could occur more It is not satisfied with having kind masters ; for my interests, for the interests of my heople ; nothing more acceptable to my country, than a religious war in Turkey: but I have thought I perceived in the troubles of the Morea, the sign of revolution, and I have held back. Providence has not put under my command 800,000 soldiers, to sutisfy my ambition, but to protect religion, morality, and justice, and to secure the firevalence of those principles of order on which the bosoms of men, for the enjoyment of human society rests. It may well be hermitted that kings may have public alliances to defend themselves against secret enemies." These, Sir, are the words of the French

minister thought so important as that they deserved to be recorded; and I, too, Sir, am of the same opinion. But, if it be true bach circular, suppose that all useful that there is hereafter to be neither a Russian policy, nor a Prussian policy, nor an Austrian policy, nor a French policy, nor even, which yet I will not believe, an English policy; there will be, I trust in God, an American policy. If the authority of all these governments be hereafter to be mixed and blended, and to flow in one augmented current of prerogative, over the face of Europe, sweeping away all resistance in its course, it will yet remain for us to secure our own happiness, by the preservation of our own principles; which I hope we shall have the manliness to express on all proper occasions, and the spirit to defend in every extremity. The end and scope of this amalgamated policy is neither more nor less than this :- to interfere, by force, for any government, against any people who may resist it. Be the state of the people what it may, they shall not rise; be the government what it will, it shall not be opposed. The practical commentary has corresponded with the plain language of the text, that would authorize us to protest against states, because it has not yet been conveni- Look at Spain, and at Greece. If men may not resist the Spanish inquisition, and the humanity must not submit? Stronger cases combination were directed against the smallall times—is it not our duty, at this time, to come forth, and deny, and condemn, these monstrous principles. Where, but here, coolness and boldness; and they are supshrink and give way—and many of the At least this would not be such a course brave may be compelled to yield to force. of policy as I could recommend or supostile attitude in regard to those states in to repose its principal hopes on the intelligence and the vigour of the Saxon race .-As far as depends on us, at least, I trust those hopes will not be disappointed; and have done nothing, we shall do nothing, that to the extent which may consist with that, to the extent which may consist with our own settled, pacific policy, our opinions by forbearing to express our sympathy for and sentiments may be brought to act, on the cause of the Greeks, or our opinion of the right side, and to the right end, on an adouted in regard to them occasion which is, in truth, nothing less than adopted in regard to them. a momentous question between an intelli-gent age, full of knowledge, thirsting for

when assayed has been found to be extreme- | resistance, and from that moment he be- | This asserted right of forcible interven- | pacific relations ?- No, certainly not When assayed has been found to be extreme- | resistance, and from that moment he be- | a family of nations, flourishing within its into consideration, in proportion as the ed not always by power, but by a principle above power, by a sense of propriety and trous, as in the case of Poland; but, in genwonderfully preserved. In the production gion has acted a main part. Christianity has arisen that delightful spectacle of the power and interest, so well described by one who was an honour to the age-

And sovereign Law, the world's collected

O'er thrones and globes elate, Sits Empress-crowning good, repressing ill Smit by her sacred frown,

The fiend, Discretion, like a vapour, sinks, And e'en the all-dazzling crown Hides his faint rays, and at her bidding shrinks."

But this vision is past. While the teachers

of Laybach give the rule, there will be no law but the law of the strongest. It may now be required of me to show what interest we have, in resisting this new system. What is it to us, it may be asked,

upon what principles, or what pretences, the European governments assert a right of interfering in the affairs of their neighbours? The thunder, it may be said, rolls at a disand danger; and, however others may suf-fer, we shall remain safe.

I think it a sufficient answer to this, to say, that we are one of the nations; that we have an interest, therefore, in the preservation of that system of national law and national intercourse which has beretofore subsisted, so beneficially for all. Our system of government it should also be remembered, is, throughout, founded on principles utterly hos tile to the new code; and, if we remain undisturbed by its operation, we shall owe our security, either to our situation or our spirit. The enterprizing character of the age, our own active commercial spirit, the great increase which has taken place in the intercourse between civilized and commercial states, have necessarily connected us with the nations of the earth, and given us a high concern in the preservation of those saluta-

But, apart from the soundness of the policy, on the ground of direct interest, we cases, the Agents will folward accurate a have, Sir, a duty, connected with this subject, which, I trust, we are willing to perform. What do we not owe to the cause of civil and religious liberty? to the principle of lawful resistance? to the principle that society has a right to partake in its own government? As the leading Republic of the world, living and breathing in these principles, and advanced, by their operation, with unequalled rapidity, in our career, shall we give our consent to bring them into disrepute and disgrace? It is neither ostentation nor boasting, to say, that there lie before this country, in immediate prospect, a great extent and height of power. We are borne along towards this, without, effort, and not always even with a full knowledge of the rapidity of our own motion. Circomstances which never combined before, have combined in our favour, and a mighty current is setting us forward, which we could not resist, even if we would, and which, while we would stop to make an ob servation, and take the sun, has set us, at the end of the operation, far in advance of the place where we commenced it. Does it not become us, then, is it not a duty imposed on us, to give our weight to the side of liberty and justice-to let mankind know that we are not tired of our own institutions-and to protest against the asserted power of altering, at pleasure, the law of the civilized world?

But, whatever we do, in this respect, it becomes us to do upon clear and consistent principles. There is an important topic in the Message, to which I have yet hardly alluded. I mean the rumoured combination of the European continental sovereigns. against the new established free states of South America. Whatever position this government may take on that subject, I trust it will be one which can be defended, on known and acknowledged grounds of right. The near approach, or the remote distance of danger, may affect policy, but cannot change principle. The same reason unwarrantable combinations to interfere between Spain and her former colonies, would Turkish scimitar, what is there to which authorize us equally to protest, if the same can never arise. Is it not proper for us at est state in Europe, although our duty to and in one other place, are they likely to not, I trust, act upon the notion of dividing be resisted? They are advanced with equal the world with the Holy Alliance, and complain of nothing done by them in their hemported by immense power. The timid will isphere, if they will not interfere with ours. Human liberty may yet, perhaps, be obliged port. We have not offended, and, I hope, we do not intend to offend, in regard to South America, against any principle of national independence or of public law. We

It may, in the next place, be asked, pergent age, full of knowledge, tansang improvement, and quickened by a thousand impulses, and the most arbitrary pretenterpulses, and the most arbitrary pretenterpulses

then, the question recurs, remains for

change in this respect. Moral causes gress of knowledge is advanced; and a hublic opinion of the civilized world is repaired by gaining an ascendency over mere but force. It is already able to oppose them. formidable obstruction to the progressor justice and oppression; and as it go more intelligent and more intense, it will more and more formidable. It may be lenced by military power, but it cannot conquered. It is clastic, irrepressible invulnerable to the weapons of ordinary to fare. It is that impassible, unextinguish ble enemy of mere violence and arutra rule, which like Milton's angels,

"Vital in every part, "Cannot, but by annihilating die."

Until this be propitiated or satisfied in vain for power to talk either of triumpla; of repose. No matter what fields are delated, what fortresses surrendered, w armies subdued, or what provinces over In the history of the year that has pass by us, and in the instance of unhappy So we have seen the vanity of all triumpha a cause which violates the general seas justice of the civilized world. It is nothing that the troops of France have passed for the Pyrenees to Cadiz; it is nothing to an unhappy and prostrate nation has all before them; it is nothing that arrests, confiscation, and execution, sweep away little remnant of national resistance. The is an enemy that still exists to check a glory of these triumphs. It follows the queror, back to the very scene of his ons; it calls upon him to take notice the Europe, though silent, is yet indigment; shows him that the sceptre of his victory a barren sceptre ; that it shall confer ther joy nor honour, but shall moulders dry ashes in his grasp' In the midst of exultation, it pierces his ear with the cyr injured justice, it denounces against hims indignation of an enlightened and civilizance; it turns to bitterness the cup of his oicing, and wounds him with the which belongs to the consciousness of having outraged the opinion of mankind.

(To be continued.)

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accommodate subscribers for these pai lications, as far as practicable, the Ages are hereby authorized to receive, in every see tion of the country, such money as passes curently in the operation of business. In the Western and Southwestern parts of the con Western and Southwestern parts of the tarter in the check of the try these funds may be applied, without her shope o'clock of the tation, to the Fort Wayne, or Valley Town said she felt very str mission; or, indeed, to any missions under the patronage of the General Convention and cases which it can be made use of for the benefit was her all that it was her a any of the aforesaid missions.-In all sa counts to John S. Machan, the publisher.

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THIS new and elegant Raleam bids fair stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consu tions; and we boldly venture to assert, that's medicine has ever gained so much credit has short a time, as this composition; scarcer case occurs, but may be removed by the ti use of it, many having lately used it in sess consumptions with the most surprising success who were given up by the most skills! For sicians. Many certificates of its efficacy company each bottle.

I hereby certify, that my wife has, for se time past, been troubled with a violent con and has been in very delicate health, and having tried many different things with getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of B Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of whis in a very short time, she found great relief. her cough has entirely left her, and she has gained her strength. JOHN W. JENKINS

Hudson, 12th Mo 29, 1819. Affirmed before me,

JOSEPH D. MONELL

Recorder of the City of Hud To the afflicted, whom this may con Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I too violent cold in the latter part of the year is which created a violent cough and difficulty breathing, which was very distressing till for cured a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough De and by taking a few doses of the said drops was entirely cured of my cough, and pass my side. ROSANNAH BARTON,

Wife of Mr. Joseph Bal Hudson, 12th Month 13th, 1819.

This is to certify, that, in June 1818, It eized with a distressing cough, pain in side, great weakness in the lungs, and ite tinued until July, 1819, which confined at the house and sometimes to my bed; I tried every thing as I thought; but all in I was at last induced to make trial of Dr. len's Cough Drops, which gave me imper relief, increasing my strength, and restoring former sleep. I can with the greatest dence recommend them to all that are affic with those complaints, as a very valuable NANCY BOURNE

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